

WE cannot refuse a Place in our Paper to the following Letter: But shall not inter-
rest ourselves in any Part of the Subject treated of in it. And, to shew our Impartiality, shall be equally ready to insert what shall be sent us in Answer to it; thinking it our Duty to oblige all such of our Correspondents as shall avoid personal Reflections, and write with the Temper and Understanding of gentlemen.

LETTER to Dr. STEBBING, on the Subject of HERESY.

SIR,
THE Concern I have for Truth, and the Good of Mankind, must excuse the Pre-umption of Address to you. The Distinction of Judgments, divine or human, fallible or infallible, private or public, is certainly a Matter of infinite Consequence: All the Controversies that have ever been raised, and agitated about either Religion or Politics, terminate here. This is the turning Point, and the Key of all the Disputes in the World. Princes, People, Clergy and Laity, private Men and public Societies, dispute about nothing but the Right Judgment. Amidst this infinite Confusion and Oppression of Judgments, all Parties have generally owned Truth, which ought to be the common Rule of Judgment, quite out of the question, and the Carnal Interest, and Secular Views of the several Com-
munities, have been substituted in the room of it; and from hence, with great Labour and Learning, we are at length brought to this grand important Question, What is Truth? And this resolves itself into a farther Question, Who is a good and honest Man, who would submit to Truth against his worldly Carnal Interest; or, Who would do as he would be done by? For Moral Truth, or Truth in Religion, I think can be nothing else. You see then, where the Controversy lies, and what I take to be the great Rule and Principle of Judgment in all Matters of Moral Truth and Righteousness: And, if Religion be any thing else, I must own myself a Stranger to it, and therefore can never dispute about it, or consider the Matter rightly, till you, or some other wise Man, shall be pleased to inform me better: And hence, if I should be mistaken in what follows, I hope you will lend me your charitable Assistance, as you do not know what Influence it may have upon the Publick.

It is certain, in the first Place, that a Divine, Infallible Judgment, must necessarily be right; and it is certain, that no Man, or Body of Men at present, can with the least Grace or Appearance of Piety, pretend to any such Judgment, and consequently, that every private Person, and every Society in the World, may judge wrong, and act wrong.

You will say then, What clear satisfactory Rule of Judgment can there be in this Case, or how shall I know whether private Persons or public Societies are in the Right or Wrong? I answer, by their Fruits. The Tree is known by its Fruits, and there can be no Rule of Moral Truth, but Moral Truth. No Error of Judgment can be unrighteous or immoral, where it is not in Fact, or in its own Nature and Tendency, connected with a wicked immoral Life. If Men would keep to this, they could never be mistaken, but moral Truth might as well be known and judged of, as Integrity, Impartiality, and Honesty. The Good, or Honest Man, would be a Wise Man, and none would be a Heretic but a Fool.

There were some of the Church of God at Corinth, some of those who were sanctified in Christ Jesus, and some Saints by their Calling; who yet denied the Resurrection of Christ from the Dead, and even the Possibility of any Resurrection at all. Now this was doubtless an Error of Judgment in the most fundamental and essential Article of Christian Faith; and yet as this Error was not joined with an immoral wicked Life, as it had no Connection with any carnal Self Interest, as the Persons thus erring could not be charged with an ungodly wicked Life, or as broaching this false Doctrine to encourage, support, and justify the Works of the Flesh; they were not admitted into and rejected by St. Paul as Hereticks, nor does he give the Church any Directions about this. As the Error was only of the Judgment, and not practical, and as it did not take them off from the holy obedient Life which is recommended by the Gospel, and upon which the Favour of God must entirely depend, they were not to be treated as Hereticks, or as wicked turbulent Sectaries, but to be convinced by Reason and Arguments, as innocent and undefining, but erroneous People. I know not, Sir, how far you could here find in your heart to justify St. Paul; but the Matter of Fact I take to be very plain, and what you cannot deny: And as no Instance of departing from the Faith, considered as a mere Error of Judgment, could be higher than this, so I take it as a Demonstration that no such Error, singly considered, could in St. Paul's Sense be Heresy. You might here, perhaps, ask me many Questions grounded upon modern Syllogisms and Hypotheses, and which I should not be at all concerned in. If the Fact be true, that is enough for me till you can get rid of it.

I take a Heretic, in the Scripture Sense, to be a wicked turbulent Sectary, who espouses and maintains Doctrines contrary to Godliness, to support and carry on the carnal selfish Views and Interests of a Party. And to judge of this, I do not think it is necessary to enter into the Hearts of Men, or to know that they herein act against the inward Convictions of Conscience: For, be this as it will, the Tree is always known by its Fruits; and as this is a sure, so it is the only Rule of human Judgment.

THE inward Light of Conscience cannot be seen externally, and no Man can judge of it but he who feels it in himself: The greatest Sinners of all have extinguished this Light, and can do Evil without any such Remorse and Conviction: But this, I hope, is not to be pleaded in their Favour, or to exempt them from the Sin and Punishment of Heresy, because they are greater Monsters of Wickedness.

BUT the Truth is, that no Human Judgment can depend upon the Knowledge of Conscience, or the taking any Cognizance of this inward inscrutable Principle, and therefore no such Plea can ever be admitted against Facts in human Judicature. It is the sole Privilege of God to judge of Conscience, and he will set this Matter right in the great decisive Day of Trial. But if Men were never to condemn or punish Actions, till they could be sure that God would condemn and punish them *in foro Conscientie*, they must never judge of, or punish them at all; and this would dissolve all Society and public Arbitration. But the Business of Magistrates, and public Arbitrators, is to punish Evil Doers, and not Wrong Thinkers; for I doubt, upon this Foot, every Man ought to be punished, and no body rewarded: The Heart is all that God requires; and, I presume, had he ever intended to judge Men by their Heads, he would have given them better Understandings.

THERE is a fundamental essential Difference between Speculative and Practical Errors, or between an Error of the Understanding and Will; and it is impossible, in any Case whatever, to prove an Error of the Judgment to be voluntary and wilful, without proving it to be immoral, or that it has some natural necessary Tendency to promote the carnal secular Interest of a Person or Party, to the Hurt and Injury of others. And this is a Judgment which does not require the Knowledge of the Heart, or any Scrutiny upon Conscience: It is a Judgment that every unprejudiced Person must form and pronounce, in spite of Art, and how much soever a Criminal may endeavour to disguise himself: It is the Voice of Reason, and the moral Decision of Human Nature, in which we need no Benefit or Assistance of Clergy.

BUT as this is a Matter of great Importance, it may be necessary to exemplify it in Fact by some proper Instances. It is evident then, that the Bulk of Mankind, as to their speculative Judgments, are grossly mistaken in almost every thing that is not the immediate Object of their Senses: They judge of the Truth, real Existence, and natural Relations of Things, by Sense, and have not Reason or Philosophy enough to correct such Errors. The superficial Shade, and visual Angles of external Objects, are to them the adequate Ideas of the Things themselves, in their true Magnitudes, Distances, and Proportions. The Disk of the Sun is no broader than a Cheese-plate, the Moon is much of the same Size, a Fixed Star is no bigger than a small Spark of a Diamond, and the Clouds, Sun, Moon, and Stars, are vaulted together in the same concave Arch, and at the same Distance; the Colours are in the Rainbow, the Heat or Pain of Burning in the Fire, and the Sound in the Bell; the apparent Motion is the true, there is no Difference between Primary and Secondary Qualities, and external Objects and internal Sensations are all the same. These are, doubtless, gross Errors, and argue but very poor diminutive Ideas of the Creation, and wonderful Works of God, the great Architect of the Universe. But this is not the worst of it, for Mankind in general are equally ignorant and erroneous in Matters of the utmost importance, as the Clergy have always made them; and they understand no more of School Divinity, and the metaphysical way to Salvation, than they do of the Philosophy of Nature. And yet, notwithstanding this, they may be honest and sincere, sober and temperate, just and charitable: They may believe in God as their Common Father, the Moral Governor of the World, and the righteous Rewarder or Punisher of good and bad Men; and under the Awe and Influence of such a Belief, they may practise all the Duties and Obligations of moral Truth and Righteousness: And this, Sir, might perhaps be sufficient to recommend them to the Favour of God, and obtain for them an everlasting Inheritance in Heaven, even without the Spiritual Illumination of Water, the Seal of a Ceremony, or the Absolution of a Priest.

NOW, whether you think I have given a right Account of Heresy or not, yet, since it is undeniably a very great and heinous Sin, and reckoned by St. Paul among the damnable Works of the Flesh; and since you agree with me, that it is a Matter subject to human Cognizance and Judgment, where-ever you place it, or whatever you suppose the Nature, Kind, or Degree of the Sin to be, it is certain Bishops and Clergymen may be liable to it, and guilty of it, as much, at least, as the common People or Laity: And in this Case there must be a judicial Authority lodged somewhere, to admonish and reject such Bishops or Clergy as Hereticks, even though the whole Body of them in a Kingdom or Nation should be thus corrupted: And this Power and Right of Judgment can be lodged no where but with the Church, the whole Society, or Christian People. This is certainly the Scriptural Church, or Church of Christ: Of this Church the Bishops and Clergy are but a Part, and a very small proportional Part; and they are here to be considered not as Civil Governors, or as exercising any temporal Power, or rightful Dominion over God's Heritage, but on the common Foot of Brethren, and fellow Christians, and as subject to the same Authority with the rest of the Christian Brethren.

BUT weak and unattentive Minds feel a strange Power of Magick in Sounds: The Nature and Reason of Things change and alter with them, according to the different Names you give them: You may govern and direct them by the Force of Words without Meaning, like mere unintelligent Machines without Reason or Sense. You may make, for Instance, the Word Church signify with them the Bishops, a Priest, or a Minister.



Presbytery, a Convocation, an Obedient Club, a Consecrated Building, or whatever else you please: And when you have thus wound up their Passions, and set these Springs in Motion, they will take their natural mechanical Courses, and there can be no need of Reason or Understanding to direct them.

In your Letter to Mr. FOSTER, you seem to make the Bishops and Clergy the Church, or at least when they are met in Convocation, and act in their Judicial Capacity. But, suppose such a Convocation or Ecclesiastical Synod should be all Hereticks, which is more than possible, and what has often happened: Hath the Church, or Christian People, in this Case no Remedy? Or must they be bound by such Decisions, right or wrong? This is what you seem to aim at, a publick Jurisdiction in Matters of Religion against all personal Conscience or Right of private Judgment.

But when you say, *That a Man may be a Heretick to one Church, who is not a Heretick to another; and a Heretick to both, who is not a Heretick to God; you cannot here by the Word Heretick mean a real Heretick, or one who is a Heretick in the Scripture Sense, since this would be the most monstrous Absurdity. You can therefore only mean this, that Churches, as well as private Persons, may judge and act wrong, and proceed against all Right and Reason; or that the Church may condemn and excommunicate as Hereticks the most faithful Servants of Christ. And this surely is true enough; the Case is plain, and cannot be disputed.*

But then I hope you would not plead for the Right of doing wrong; or say, that the Church, in such Instances, hath done her Duty, and not exceeded the Bounds of her Commission; and yet this absurd Supposition seems to lie at the Bottom, as the Ground of what you say. And the Reason which you seem to offer to prove that Right is Wrong, and that we may do our Duty by acting against all Right and Reason, is this, because we are not infallible. But can any thing be more ridiculous? Can the Want of Infallibility justify us in violating the Laws of Christ, and acting contrary to the Obligations of moral Truth and Righteousness?

But where we cannot come to the Knowledge of the Truth, or where we have not yet Evidence sufficient to form a clear and right Judgment, there is no Necessity of judging or acting wrong: For, in such Cases, we may, and ought, to suspend our Judgments, and leave things in *Statu quo*, till by farther Enquiry we can obtain more Light, and better Information. This is a natural and necessary Obligation of Reason, and what the Church would think herself bound to, were such Faith and Divinity consistent with Common Sense.

It is possible, Sir, this Letter may give great Offence; but, if it should happen so, I cannot help it: I am fully and clearly persuaded of the Truth of these Principles, and think them to be of Importance, and therefore shall not decline any necessary Defence of them. I am,

S I R,

Your Humble Servant,

PHILANTHROPOS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE following Particulars of the Action between the Persians and the Turks, are come to hand since our former, from Constantinople.

On the 20th of last Moon, which answers to the 15th of June, Thomas Kouli-Kan march'd out of his Camp at the Head of about 15,000 Men to the Plain of Arpa Ciari, some little Distance from the Turkish Army. As soon as the Turkish Seraskier Kuiperli perceived him, he sent a great Detachment of his best Horse to attack the Persians, which they did accordingly. Kouli-Kan who commanded that very Body of Persians, after a slight Skirmish or two, retir'd in good Order to his main Army, which he had posted at some Distance from thence in a very Disadvantageous Situation, believing, as it prov'd, that the Turks would be eager to attack him when they saw how easy it was to force him. Therefore when the Turks Army was just at hand, Kouli-Kan pretending that he had not Courage to wait for them in his Camp, made a Shew as if he was for avoiding a Battle, and in order to draw the Turkish Army into his Snare, he broke up on a sudden, and retir'd to-

wards Erivan. This so much encouraged the Seraskier, and three Bakhaws who commanded the Turkish Army under him, that they pursued the Persians with great Fury, till they came to a Place where Kouli-Kan had posted two Bodies of his best Troops in Ambuscade, the one behind Hedges, and the other in a Valley cover'd with Trees. At that very Instant Kouli-Kan, who had halted with his Army, finding that he had caught the Turks in his Snare, faced about and made a general Discharge upon their Flank from all his Artillery, while the two Bodies in Ambush attack'd them in the Rear, in order to cut off their Retreat; by which Means the Turkish Army was hemm'd in between two Fires, and attacked by the Persians with so much Vigour, that their Army was quickly defeated with a very great Slaughter.

The Seraskier Kuiperli, after having had two Horfes killed under him, fell to the Ground; but whether he is among the Dead or the Prisoners, is not certain. The Persians took all their Artillery, Tents, Ammunition, Provision, Baggage, and every thing they had. 'Tis said there were 60,000 Turks killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners. The three Bakhaws, one of whom 'tis said is very much wounded, had the good Luck to escape with about 10,000 Men.

This News has caused an inexpressible Consternation both at Court and in the City, inasmuch that the Grand Vizier was seen to shed Tears upon it; and the Musti, who is also very much afflicted for this irreparable Loss, was above two Hours with him in order to comfort him.

A Great Council was held the 5th of July at the Seraglio, in Presence of the Grand Signior, when it was unanimously resolved to give the Seraskier's Post to the Bakhaw Cara-Achmet, a Person of great Reputation among the Bakhaws for his Valour, of great Skill in the Belles Lettres, and who was formerly Deputy-Governor of Babylon. In this Council the Grand Vizier offered to go in Person to command upon the Frontiers of Persia, and the Sultan generously declared, that if Necessity required, he would also go in Person, and put himself at the Head of his Troops, and that he was ready to open his own Treasure, in order to push on the War against the Persians with Vigour, and to retrieve the Affairs of the Empire. 'Tis also said, that the Count de Bonneval, who had a Conference Yesterday, and another this Day, with the Bakhaw Cara-Achmet, will be sent into those Parts.

'Tis writ from Warsaw, that the Polish Minister sent to Constantinople during the Interregnum, has acknowledged King Augustus, and that new Letters of Credence have been sent him; so that they were impatient to hear whether he will be acknowledged in that Character at the Ottoman Porte.

The Primate of Poland enjoys perfect Health at Warsaw, and assids often in the Conferences which are held at Court on the Affairs of the Kingdom, and particularly what regards the General Diet of Pacification.

The Russian Minister at Stockholm, has protested (according to her Russian Majesty's Order) against those Articles of the Treaty lately concluded between France and Sweden, which, though unknown, may be prejudicial to the Interest of the Czarina.

A Prosecution having been drawn up by some of the Poles, against the Diet of Pacification, tending to frustrate it, till the Damages, they have sustained are satisfied, General Munich has been obliged to publish at Prag, under Sound of Trumpets and Drums,

That he has express Orders to pursue with Fire and Sword all Opposers of the Diet, and to regard them as Enemies to their Country, and to the publick Tranquility of the Kingdom;

Which makes some doubt of any good Issue of the said Diet.

The Elector Palatine has sent two Commissaries to meet the Russian Troops, and conduct them through the Duchy of Neuburg.

Don Carlos is returned from Sicily to Naples, where he has been received with great Rejoicings; every one striving who should most ingratiate himself into his Favour, by the extraordinary Preparations made to receive him.

They write from the Rhine, That besides the 13000 Russians expected there this Month, the Imperial Army is to be reinforced with the greatest Part of Count Konigsegg's from Tyrol; that those

Troops are actually on their March, no more left than what are sufficient to guard the Passes of the Country; and that after the Receipt of the Reinforcements, the Imperial Army is to be divided into two Bodies, the most considerable of which will be commanded by Prince Eugene, and the other by Count Konigsegg.

The Queen Dowager of Prussia, Relict of the late King Frederick I. who after the Death of her late Majesty, Prince returned to Mecklenbourg, died the 30th of the last Month, in the 50th Year of her Age. Her Name was Sophia-Louisa, and she was born Princess of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin.

LONDON.

They write from Hanover, that his Majesty went to hunt the Wild Boar at Dieffen, six Miles from the City, as Wednesday last, and in a Fortnight would return to the Ghooze, to spend some Time there.

Friday last being the Anniversary of the Accession of his late Majesty to the Throne, there was a splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, at Kensington, to congratulate her Majesty upon that occasion.

The same Day the Artillery Company commanded by Sir Robert Baylis, Knight and Alderman, formed a fine Exercise at Arms in Honour of the Day.

The same Day the Coat and Badge which Dogget left to be Annually row'd for in Honour of the Day, were rowed for from London Bridge to Chelsea, by six Watermen, whose Term of Apprenticeship expired this Year; and the same was won by Henry Watford of Temple Stairs.

The same Day a Plan was presented to her Majesty at Kensington, in order to beautify Hyde-Park and enlarge Kensington Gardens towards the Side of the Serpentine River, with Walks after the Italian Manner, with a Pleasure-House about the End, so high as to command the Country round about with Balconies: Her Majesty was pleased to approve the Plan, and the same will be put in Execution as soon as the new Road in Hyde-Park is finished.

We hear that upon Account of the great Crowds and Throngs of People that have attended the Royal Hunting at New-Park, when the Royal Family has hunted there, which has rendered the Riding there not only very troublesome, but very dangerous, her Majesty has been pleased to order, That no Person shall be admitted into the Park, without a Hunt Ticket, prepared for that Purpose, with the Date of the Day, and the Seal of the Ranger; to be given Weekly, by the Ranger or his Deputy, upon proper Application.

We hear by a Letter from Madrid, that Antonio Alonzo Albiol, the Black, (well known by our Mariners and Captains who have been Traders in the West Indies) Captain of a Spanish Guarda de Caça, and born at Havanna, was sentenced by the India Council at Madrid, to be hanged and quartered for counterfeiting his Catholic Majesty's Licences and Passports, &c. He was executed at Madrid, near the Palace of Buen Retiro, the 30th of June last. His Right Hand was cut off before the Execution. This Captain Black or Mulatto, has been the Occasion of the Death of many Englishmen, and the Cause of so many vile, barbarous, and cruel Torments and Extortions as have been used to our English Traders in America. He was brought to Spain about 12 Months ago from Havanna, by a Spanish Merchant Ship.

A Dutch Galley, named Petronilla, Capt. Mashden, arrived the 3d instant, N. S. at the Texel in Holland, from Curacao. She went about the Coast of Curacao to trade with some Spanish Merchants, and was chased till within 20 Miles of Curacao, by a Bilguy Galley, who mounted about 36 Guns; but she, being the best Sailor, escaped, though for about three Hours she was within Gun Shot. She reports, that the Trade was so dead since the Establishment of the Spanish Company of Caracas at Biscay, that the Dutch are obliged to bring back to Holland the vast Quantity of Goods that are in the Magazines of Curacao, and detained there many Years, and some spoiled and damaged for want of Buyers. At the Height of the Islands of Fayal and S. Michael, she spoke a Portuguese Ship, who told her, that the day before he was chased by two Algerines, whom they met the next Day, and registered Mashden's Passports, and went away contented.

three Sacks of Bisket and a Pipe of Wine: One of the Algerine Ships carries 16 Guns, and the other about 12, and both crowded with Moors.

On Saturday Evening last, his Excellency Prince Cantimir, the Russian Minister, received an Express from the Czarina, and on Monday had a long Conference with Sir Robert Walpole, and afterwards went to Kensington, had an Audience of her Majesty, and delivered some Proposals of great Consequence. We hear that her Russian Majesty presses the Court of England and the States General for an Alliance Offensive and Defensive.

It has been insinuated in some Papers that many British Sailors have entered into the French Service, which we can't believe to be true, there being no apparent Inducement thereto, for no Nation Victuals or Pays so well as Great Britain; an able Seaman in the French Service not being allowed more than fourteen Shillings Sterling per Month.

Wednesday last, was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, when they came to a Resolution not to send any Ship to Sea this Year.

On Thursday last Week was held a general Court at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, when the following Gentlemen received their Charge as new Governors, viz. Captain Job Wilkes, Mr. James Heywood, John Gibbon, Esq; James Brace, Esq; Mr. James Burtler, and Mr. George Vincent: The Governors dined in their great new Hall, where a very elegant Entertainment was given by the Stewards, viz.

The Hon. Edw. Harley, Esq;	Mr. Thomas.
Samuel Ogleby, Esq;	Mr. Gilham.
John Green, Esq;	Mr. Pycroft.
John Neal, Esq;	Mr. Woolball.
Tho. Clark, Esq;	Mr. Witham.
Mr. Bridges.	Mr. Ray.

Henry Marshal, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hertford, and one of the Governors, informed the Court he had Orders from a Person who desired to be unknown, to subscribe 2000 l. towards the additional Buildings; and several of the Governors subscribed very handsomely for the same Design.

The same Night, the Joseph and Mary, Captain John Bundy, was robbed on the Thames by four Men, well armed, of a Gold Watch, a Purse with 100 Doubloons in it, two Suits of Cloaths belonging to the Captain, and several other Goods, to a considerable Value. The Ship lay near the lower Side of Limehouse; the Captain was ashore, and two Men and the Cabin-Boy were aboard, whom they tied with Ropes, in which Condition they remained till the Morning, when Mr. Lovelock, the Mate, went upon board.

The next Day, about Five in the Morning, a Gentleman, very well dressed, was found dead in the Fields between Chelsea and Fulham. He had on his Body several Marks of Violence, and was known by a Note in his Pocket to be Mr. Patrick Fitzroy, who lodged in Charles Street, Westminster.

On Saturday Night last Mr. Richard Fennel, a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in Yorkshire, was attacked by three Footpads in Denn's Yard near Westminster-Abbey. One of them presented a Pistol at his Breast, while the others rifled him of his Watch and all the Money he had, his Silver hiked sword, and a Diamond Ring, Value five Pounds: and at the coming of some Company, when they were committing the Fact, they went off through the Gate leading to Tothill-street; Mr Fennel made an Oath after them, but none could be taken; and returning to his Lodgings in Queen-street about 12 o'Clock, he was knocked him down by one of the Rogues, for the Outcry he made after them.

On Sunday Night last, about Ten o'Clock, three Men, well armed, came to Mr. Whitehead's House, a Grocer near St. Giles's Pound, knocked at the Door, and no sooner the Servant Maid opened the same, but they forced in, and obliged Mrs. Whitehead, who was alone, to give them what Money she had; afterwards they went up Stairs, opened the Drawers, and took all the Plate and Linnen they found, to a considerable Value. Her Husband was gone that Afternoon to Hampton.

Last Saturday a Hay Stack near Kentish Town took fire, when a poor Man going to the Top of it, the Hay sunk in with him, and he was burnt to Death. The same Day a Fire happened in the Farm Yard of Mr. Pratt at Tottenham-court, whereby a large quantity of Hay was destroyed.

On Tuesday the 19th instant, two Months Wages in six due to the Companies of his Majesty's Ships undermentioned, will be paid at the Pay-Office in Broad-street, viz.

Garland,	31 Dec. 1734.
Pearl,	30 Sept. 1734.
Ditto,	27 March 1735.
Fox,	28 Nov. 1734.
Dursley Gailey,	5 May 1735.
Rupert,	29 July 1734.
Kingston,	13 ditto.
Cruizer Sloop,	30 June 1735.
Tartar,	31 Dec. 1734.
Flamborough,	ditto.
Winchelsea,	7 March 1734-5.
Deal Castle,	29 May 1733.
Dublin Yacht,	30 June 1735.

On Friday last Week died, at her Lodgings at Islington, the Wife of an eminent Grocer and Brandy-Merchant in Walbrook. She was miserably starved to Death, having been troubled for three Years past with a hard Gathering in her Throat, for which the most eminent Surgeons have been consulted, but could afford her no Relief, nor tell the Nature of her Distemper. She had been kept alive for two Months past with some comfortable Prescriptions applied to her Mouth by a Feather; so that before her Death she was reduced to a mere Skeleton.

On Tuesday last Week, as the Master of the Horse and Cart Vintualling house in Blackman street, Southwark, was going to the Funeral of his Brother-in-Law (a Watchmaker at Clapham) he happened to be thrown under the Wheels of a Lime Cart, which went over the Middle of his Back, and killed him on the Spot.

A very extraordinary Match is to be run at Newmarket on the 6th of October next; viz. the Duke of Bolton's Brown Horse, *Lucky*, (got by *Bay Bolton*) and the same that won the King's Plates last Year at Salisbury and Winchester, against Mr. Pantons's Chestnut Gelding, *Conqueror*, (got by *Fox*) which Gelding won the last Year the following King's Plates, viz. Guilford, Nottingham, York, Lincoln, and Newmarket; the Match is for 300 Guineas each Side, half Forfeit: They are to run four Miles; the first to carry eight Stone six Pounds, and the latter to carry eight Stone one Pound. It is generally believed that if the Horse and Gelding both stand found, and the said Match is run, there will be more Money laid upon it than has been known for many Years past, upwards of eleven hundred Guineas being already entered upon the Poik between several Noblemen and Persons of Quality, upon the Foot of the said Match, viz. Half Forfeit.

At the Horse Races at Grantham in Lincolnshire, which begun the 22d past, there was no Sport; the first Day there being nothing to start against Sir Arthur Haslerigg's Bay Mare, *Ring-Tail*, he received the appointed Premium of five Guineas: The second Day the ten Guineas were given to Mr. Bradley's *Mad Tom*; and the third Day the thirty Guineas to the Marquis of Lindsey's *Archer*, without starting of either.

On Tuesday last the Horse Races began at Barham Downs, near Canterbury, when his Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas was won by a Horse belonging to Mr. Bertie from Yorkshire. The Odds at Starting were three to two on Mr. Bertie's Horse against Mr. Honeywood's.

Last Wednesday Night, Jonathan Andrews, Esq; lately arrived from Gibraltar, where he was an Ensign in Col. Read's Regiment of Foot, and James Lee, Esq; a Gentleman of Cheshire, having some Words together about a Woman, went from their Lodgings which were both at one House in Johnson's-Court Charing-Cross, to the Privy-Garden at Whitehall, in order to decide the Matter with their Swords, when Mr. Lee had the Misfortune to break his Sword, before many Passes had been made on either Side; upon which they parted, and both went Home; but the next Morning, about Four o'Clock, Mr. Andrews went to Mr. Lee's Door, and call'd him up to fight him, when Mr. Lee desired him to be easy; but the other insisting that he should fight him, they went into Pall-mall, where they knock'd up a Sword Cutler, of whom each having purchased a Sword, they took Coach to Hyde-Park, where they discharged the Coachman, walk'd a little Time near the new Road, and then drew. After a few Passes on each Side, Mr. Andrews was

kill'd on the Spot, upon which Mr. Lee, who also received a slight Wound in his Breast, was immediately secured by some Men who were at Work on the new Road, and being carried first to the Guard Chamber in the Park, and then before Justice Rave at Knightsbridge, was by him committed to the Gatehouse Westminster, after an Examination of about three Hours.

On Wednesday last Mr. Thomas Bell of Bristol, died at Kensington, of the Wounds he received from some Rogues who robbed him near the Gravel-pits there, the Monday before.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Friday last the Assizes ended at *Maidstone* for the County of Kent, when two Persons were capitally convicted, one for Burglary, and the other for the Highway.

At the said Assizes, the Trials of the noted Samuel Smith a Baker at Lambeth, and John James his Accomplice, were to have come on for several Robberies committed in that County; but being brought before the Court, a Dispute arose which of 'em should be admitted an Evidence, which occasioned their Trials being put off. The Case was thus, James being taken, makes an Information of the Robberies committed by him, Smith, and one Emerson, now in Worcester Gaol; soon after Smith voluntarily surrendered, in order to make himself an Evidence, and the Court was pleased to allow him as such, he consenting to be transported.

The aforesaid Smith has given an Account of upwards of 30 Robberies in Kent and Surrey, amongst which was that of Mr. Hales, at Peckham, whom they used in a cruel and barbarous Manner.

Tuesday last Week the Assizes ended at *Derby*, when John Smith (who was removed from Stafford Gaol) was tried for Burglary and Felony, and being found guilty, received Sentence of Death; as did Samuel Stone, a Boy about 17 Years of Age, for Burglary and Felony, in breaking into the House of William Linnett of that Town, and taking from thence 11 Guineas, 6 Half-Crowns, and a Handkerchief. The former is ordered for Execution, and the latter reprieved in order for Transportation for 14 Years.

Launceston, August 1. This Day came on before the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, the Trials of Henry Rogers, and John Street, one of his Assistants, for Murder committed in opposing the Sheriff of Cornwall in the Execution of his Office. Rogers was arraigned upon five Indictments, and Street upon two. The Trials began about 7 in the Morning, and ended about 2 in the Afternoon. Rogers was tried upon the three first Indictments, and being found guilty in all three, the Court thought it unnecessary to proceed upon the other two. Street was found guilty of the two Indictments against him; and they both received Sentence of Death before the Court arose. The Council for the King were Mr. Serjeant Chapple, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Serjeant Eyre, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Fortescue, jun. The Council for the Criminals, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Draper. The Solicitor for the Treasury, Nicholas Paxton, Esq; was also there on the Part of the Crown, he being sent down purposely to prosecute this Affair.

Wednesday last Week, the Assizes ended at *Bridgwater* for the County of Salop, when John Wayn was capitally convicted for Horse-stealing; Thomas Williams for stealing Goods to a considerable Value, and John Smith for stealing Sheep-skins, were ordered for Transportation; and Richard Jordain, who was tried for the Murder of Richard Dunn, was discharged.

Friday last Week the Assizes ended at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, which proved a Maiden one; and only Anne Smith and Ralph Bonner were cast for Transportation.

At the Assizes at *Durham*, Jonathan Simpson was capitally convicted for the Murder of his Bastard Child, by throwing it into a running Water; Elizabeth Wanless was burnt in the Hand, Thomas Pickering cast for Transportation, and the rest acquitted.

Thursday at the Assizes at *Kingston*, for the County of Surrey, two Persons were capitally convicted, viz. John James, and Joseph Emerson, on the Evidence of Samuel Smith (one of their Accomplices) for being concerned with him in committing several Robberies in the said County, and particularly that of Mr. Hales at Peckham. We hear that James will be hanged in Chains at Camberwell.

The Waters were so much out on Thursday last Week between the Turnpike at the Bottom of Chalk-Hill

Hill beyond Dunstable and Hackley, being the high Road to Chester and Holyhead, that there was no Passage for Horse or Foot, so that the Post, Stage-Coaches, and Waggon, were obliged to go several Miles about; but we hear they are now very much abated.

The Price of Grain fell the last Market Day at Hemphhead, a very great Corn-Market in Hertfordshire; and we hear the Crop is likely to prove good in most Counties, though some of it has been laid, by the sudden Showers.

Last Week as the Turnkey of Oxford Gaol was removing a Prisoner by a Habeas Corpus to Warwick Gaol for Horse-stealing, the Fellow found Means to pick the Turnkey's Pocket of a Pistol, and shot him dead on the Spot; after which he made his Escape to a Wood, but by the diligent Care of a neighbouring Gentleman the Wood was surrounded, and the Villain taken.

On Thursday last a wealthy Cheese-Factor riding Post into Cheshire, was attacked a little beyond Coe-hill in the County of Warwick, by a single Highwayman, who took him into a Lane from the Post-boy, and robbed him of 135*l*. He had a Pistol in his Hand, which he flung away after he had committed the Robbery, but it was unloaded, and without a Flint; his Face was covered with the Lining of his Hat, and two Holes cut for his Eye-sight, which being he likewise flung away, and then made off: The Factor proceeded to pursue the Highwayman seven or eight Miles, but went a quite contrary Way; after which he went before a Magistrate, in order to make Oath of his Loss and sue the Hundred; but the Justice not being satisfied with his Account, detained him in Custody, till he could make it appear how he came by the Money, and he was sent back to Coventry; during which Time the Robber was taken asleep at the Wheatheaf a little on this Side Coventry, by the Post-boy's describing the Man and Horse to a Gentleman's Servant, and the Money found upon him; upon which he was carried back to Coventry, and committed to the City Gaol. The Factor sending for a Cheesemonger in Coventry to his Character, the Cheesemonger desired to see the Robber, and upon first sight declared he was the Factor's own Brother, and they had been seen together at Daventry (as was reported) at the Inn. The Robber is said to be a Cheesemonger of the City of London.

SCOTCH ARTICLES.

Edinburgh, July 19. Yesterday his Excellency General Wade arrived here from London, and on Thursday next will review three Regiments of Foot at Musselburgh Links.

Yesterday Mr. Bridges, one of the Comedians, gave a surprising Evidence of his Dexterity in extinguishing Fire: He caused a House of 16 Feet long and 14 broad to be erected of thin Boards, on a waste Piece of Ground, laid it all round with Shavings, put a quantity of Pitch and Tar in the Middle, and set it on Fire, so that in an instant it was all in Flames; and then discharged a Ball from a Machine into the midst thereof, which, to the Admiration of 10000 Beholders, extinguished them in a Moment; so that he went into the House himself, and with a Mop extinguished any Part of the Boards that began to kindle again.

ARTICLES from IRELAND.

Dublin, July 26. Yesterday died the Right Hon. the Lord Mountgarret, the First Viscount of this Kingdom. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son Richard Butler, now Lord Viscount Mountgarret.

The Right Hon. the Lord Moleworth hath lately discovered a very fine Coal Mine on his Estate near Swords, near the Sea-Side, and within six Miles of this City.

A few Days since, a Custom-house Officer saw a Fellow with a suspicious Look, who had on his Shoulders a large Firkin or Runnet, which the Officer thought was run Goods, and so watched the Porter, who lodged the Cask in one of the Vaults of St. Mary's Church; upon that the Officer went to the Custom-house, got a Gauger, some of his brother Officers, and a Constable, who all boldly went to make a Seizure, and demanded the Keys of the Vaults from the Sexton, who was not very willing to give them: However they prevailed, but found the Booty removed into another Vault. The Gauger pierced the Vessel, tasted the liquid Matter in it, and declared it was fine Mum.

The Sexton said it was not, and desired them to open it, which they did, and to their great Disappointment found it contain the Bowels of a Gentleman who died the Day before, his Body being embalmed.

Last Sunday Morning a Ship belonging to Bristol, laden with Cyder, and bound to this Port, was cast away near Arklow. There were upwards of forty Persons on board, among whom were a Serjeant and 16 Recruits for this Service.

Dublin, July 29. Last Friday Evening some of the Custom-house Officers went to seize some run Tobacco near Cloghran Church, about 4 Miles from this City, when all the Smugglers made off except two, who presented their Pieces to fire at the Officers; only one of their Pieces went off, and the other snapped, but missed Fire, on which one of the Officers rode up to the Fellow that fired, and shot him with one of his Pistols dead on the Spot, the Balls breaking his Arms, and entering the Cavity of his Body. Six Hogheads of the Tobacco were brought to our Custom-house early on Saturday Morning.

The same Day Patrick Rowe and John Swords, alias Ford, were executed near Stephen's Green, for breaking open and robbing a House on Arbour-Hill. They attempted to break out of Newgate the Night before, being provided with a Gimlet, Lock Saw, &c. for that purpose; they had sawed off part of their Irons, and had made a Hole in the Floor, but finding it arched underneath, gave over the Attempt.

NEWS from the PLANTATIONS.

Letters from North Carolina give an Account that great part of the Estates and Properties of the Out Settlements in that Colony having been lately destroyed by the Tuscaraw Indians, Governor Broughton had published a Proclamation, offering a Reward to Freeman or Slaves of 50*l*. for killing any of the said Indians, and 60*l*. for any that shall be taken alive.

MARRIAGES.

Dr. Owen, a Man-Midwife in Bow-lane, to the eldest Daughter of Dr. Douglas.
George Allen of Berks, Esq; to the Widow of the late Peter Bridges of Somersetshire, Esq;
John Robinson of Perworth, Suffolk, Esq; to the Widow of the late Mr. Fartherbey of Fulham.
John Weldon, Esq; to Miss Shoebrick of Hamersmith.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

John Graham, Esq; made Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.
Philip Honeywood, Esq; made Governor of Berwick.
John Latton, Esq; succeeds the late John Leonard Schicoffre, as Consul-General at Tetuan.
Mr. Edmund Clarke succeeds Mr. Peter Whichello, as Head Examiner at the Excise-Office for the London Brewery.
A new Commission is ordered to pass the Great Seal, appointing Christopher Wyvill, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Excise for Scotland, in the room of Henry Robinson, Esq; who succeeds Mr. Wyvill as Inspector-General of the Inland Duties on Coffee, Tea, &c.

PREFERMENT ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. Mr. Watts, Preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, presented to the Rectory of Orston, in the County of Wilts.

DEATHS.

July 28. At Bath, Francis Carpenter of Launceston, Cornwall, Esq;
July 29. At his House at Bristol, Benjamin Perrot, Esq; of that City, whose Great Grandfather was Sir John Perrot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
July 30. At his House at Richmond, Surrey, Jacob Solbey, Esq;
August 3. Mr. Jon Tashy, an eminent Italian Merchant, at his House in Fenchurch-street. At Chesham, Bucks, John Ware, Esq; High Sheriff of that County. In Russel-street, Covent Garden, the Rev. Mr. Montague, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Vicar of Felton, Suff. x. Near Mile-End, George May of Suffolk, Esq;

Aug. 4. Mr. John Ecclestone, a Quaker, one of the Directors of the East-India Company. At Tisbury, Surrey, John Gold, Esq;
Aug. 6. Mr. Peter Whichello, Head Examiner of the Excise Office for the London Brewery. Lodgings in Bond street, the Rev. Dr. Staddon, of Yorkshire.
Aug. 7. At his Lodgings at Kensington, Wellon of Cambridgeshire, Esq;
A few Days ago, At his House near Worcester, Stapler, formerly an Officer in the Navy. At his House near Wotton-Basford, Lewis Smithson, Philip Randall, Esq; of Somersetshire.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Smith, of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Middlesex, Bricklayer and Chapman of Norfolk, Grocer.
John Clark, of Kingston, in the County of Surrey, Innholder, Vintner and Chapman.
Edward Barker, of Holywell-street, in the Parish of St. Clement's Dances, in the County of Middlesex, Mercer.
John Kennell and Richard Kennell, of Sittingbourne, in the County of Kent, Innholders, Chapman and Vintners.
Andrew Fitzgerald, of Brooke street, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Baker and Chapman.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock 140. India 146 1/2. South Sea 81 1/2. Old Annuity 106 7/8. New 105 7/8. Three per Cent. 94. Emperor's 3 1/2. 4 1/2 per Cent Discount. Royal Assurance 1 1/4. London Assurance 12 3/8. African India Bonds 4 1/2. 18 1/2. Premium. Three per Cent ditto 2 1/2. 15 1/2. Premium. South-Sea Bonds 1 1/2. Premium. Bank Circulation 8 1/2. 7 1/2. 6 d. Premium.

To be SOLD,

Under and by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, THE MANORS or LORDSHIPS of Basford, Basford, &c. in the County of Chester, above Three Thousand Acres of Land, well stored with Game and Fish, and a great Quantity of Timber, greatest part whereof grows within two Miles of a navigable River.

Particulars may be had of Mr. Kent of Clifford's London; or Mr. Clayton of Altrincham, Kuntford in Cheshire.

On Saturday last was Published, (Price One Shilling and Six-pence.)

The POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN, For the Month of JULY, 1755.

Containing in particular,

- I. An Account of Misfortunes in the East Indies.
- II. A farther Account of the late Trial about Bribery.
- III. Gregory's Behaviour at his Execution.
- IV. Present Civility of the Spaniards not to be depended on.
- V. A Mob at Bristol, occasioned by a ridiculous Scheme formed there.
- VI. Power of Justices of the Peace with respect to Apprentices.
- VII. Proceedings of the Commission of the Kirk of Scotland.
- VIII. Governor's Speech at the Opening the Assembly at New Hampshire, with their Answer.
- IX. Difference between public and private Bills of Credit fully stated.
- X. Pennsylvania Colony justified.
- XI. Gratitude of Barbadoes to their late Governor.
- XII. Russian Memorial to the States General.
- XIII. Arrest of the Prince of Paris against the Pope.
- XIV. French Justice to the Dutch.
- XV. Spanish Memorial in relation to the British Squadron.
- XVI. Prussian Remonstrance in favour of the Protestants of Bohemia.
- XVII. Journal of the proceedings and Debates of the last Session of Parliament containing,
 1. His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the Session.
 2. Motion and Debate in the House of Lords on their Address on that occasion.
 3. Debate in the House of Commons.
 4. The Addresses of the House, with his Majesty's Answer to each.
- XVIII. Marriages, &c.
- XIX. Bill of Mortality.

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pall-mall. Where may be had the former Numbers.